

## **STATUTE OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF YOUNG FARMERS INTERNATIONALE VEREINIGUNG VON JUNGEN LANDWIRTEN**

### § 1. NAME, LOCATION, FIELD OF ACTIVITY

- 1) Name of the organization: International Union of Young Farmers (IUYF)
- 2) The Association is located in Tulpengasse 7, A-2521 Trumau, Austria. The activity of the association is nation-wide as well as stretching out to some international venues.
- 3) The Association provides establishment of subdivisions.

### § 2. AIMS

The association, activities of which are not aimed at making a profit, has the following objectives:

- 1) Cooperating with governmental and non-governmental institutions, including international institutions, to represent the interests of young farmers and to support them.
- 2) To organize trainings in the agricultural sector; to exchange information and experience at the international level for obtaining higher qualifications.
- 3) To provide the sharing of experience in addressing the problems of agricultural development.
- 4) To raise the profile of agriculture in the world.
- 5) To set up new methods of training for agricultural occupations.

### § 3. INSTRUMENTS FOR ACHIEVING AIMS

- 1) The objectives of the association shall be implemented using tangible and intangible assets, which are described in paragraphs (2) and (3):
- 2) Intangible assets are defined as:
  - a) assembly protocols, friendly meetings, discussions, field trips, farms visits, research institutions and enterprise visits;
  - b) publication of newspapers and brochures;
  - c) establishment of an Information Center;
  - d) agricultural practice;
  - e) short-term interstate exchange of young farmers.
- 3) Tangible assets are defined as:
  - a) entrance and membership fees;
  - b) proceeds from organized events and agricultural activity of the association;
  - c) support from the UN, OSCE, European Council, EU and other international venues.

### § 4. MEMBERSHIP CATEGORIES

- 1) The members of the association are split into three categories: ordinary, extraordinary, and honourable association members. Ordinary members are those members who are fully engaged in the activities of the association. Extraordinary members are those members who support the activities of the association, primarily through increased membership fees. Honourable members are those members who are being declared as such for meritorious service in the association.

#### § 5. OBTAINING MEMBERSHIP

- 1) All individuals who agree to the objectives of the association may become members of the association. Regulations and requirements apply to association units, to organizations, and to individuals.
- 2) The final decision on admission of the ordinary and extraordinary members is made by the board. Admission can be denied without explanations.
- 3) Prior to the establishment of the association the initiator(s) makes preliminary admission of the ordinary and extraordinary members, if the board has been already created. Such membership becomes operative only after the establishment of the association. If the board was created after the establishment of the association, decision on admission of the ordinary and extraordinary members are made by the initiators of the association establishment.
- 4) Extraordinary membership is assigned by the board, at the assembly.

#### § 6. TERMINATION OF MEMBERSHIP

- 1) Membership of an individual is terminated in the event of death. Membership of legal entities terminates upon loss of legal personality, voluntary withdrawal, or exclusion.
- 2) Withdrawal can occur before December 31. Applications should be presented to the board no later than a month before the withdrawal. If an application is filed later, it can be complied only within the next period. That period of time is set (measured) from the date of the reception of the letter.
- 3) Member(s) can be excluded from the association by the board if a member, despite two written warnings, for more than six months is not paying a membership fee.
- 4) Exclusion of the member can be executed by the board, if a member has blatantly violated his obligations, or in cases of misconduct.
- 5) The decision to deprive a member of the status of honourably member can be taken by the assembly at the request of the board, upon the reason stated in the paragraph 4.

#### § 7. RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF MEMBERS

- 1) Members have the right to participate in all events organized by the association and to use the services of the association's established institutions. They also have the right to vote in the assembly. The right to actively or passively participate in the election is reserved for ordinary and honourably members.
- 2) Every member has the right to receive a copy of the statute from the board.
- 3) No less than one tenth (1/10) of the members can demand for the convening of the assembly from the board.
- 4) At every assembly, the board shall inform the members about the financial situation of the association's activities. If no less than one tenth (1/10) of the members reasonably require such information, the board is obliged to provide such information to the concerned members, within four weeks.
- 5) The board shall inform members about validated results of the accounts' conclusions. If it takes place during the assembly, the auditor should be involved.
- 6) Members are obliged to act in accordance with the interests of the association and his own abilities, and to not commit anything that could harm the reputation of the association. Members are obliged to adhere to the statute and to execute the decisions of the body of the association.

Ordinary and extraordinary members have to pay a yearly fee, which is determined by the yearly assembly.

#### § 8. ASSOCIATION BODY

Association body: assembly (9, 10), board (11, 13), auditors (14), arbitrage (15).

#### § 9. GENERAL ASSEMBLY

1) The assembly is a general meeting of members within the meaning of the Law on Associations - 2002 (note - the Republic of Austria). Regular assembly is convened every year within 3 months after the beginning of the calendar year.

2) Unscheduled assembly is convened:

- a) by the decision of the regular assembly or the board;
- b) in virtue of the written application, signed by at least one tenth (1/10) of the members;
- c) at the request of the auditor (paragraph 21, part 5, 1 Law on the associations – 2002);
- d) by the decision of the auditor ( paragraph 21, part 5, 2 Law on the associations – 2002);
- e) by the decision of the court-appointed curator ( paragraph 11, 2 of the final part).

3) About the convening of the regular and unscheduled assembly: all members are informed no later than two weeks before the assembly, with the instructions on the agenda of the assembly, in a written form via fax, or e-mail, using the known numbers and addresses. Assembly is convened by the board (paragraphs 1 and 2 a, c), auditors (paragraph 2, d), or court-appointed curator (paragraph 2, e).

4) Applications to participate in the assembly are registered by the board no later than 3 days before the convening of the assembly, and are submitted via fax or e-mail.

5) The assembly can make decisions; except for the decisions to convene the unscheduled assembly, only decisions on the matters specified in the agenda can be made.

6) All members have the right to participate in the assembly. Only ordinary and honorary members have the right to vote. Votes may be transferred to another member by a written power of attorney.

7) The assembly has the right to make decisions regardless of the number of members present.

8) Voting and decision-making occur by a majority vote. A decision on amending the statute or dismissing the association is taken by a 2/3 of votes.

9) The chairman or, in his absence, the deputy (vice-chairman) shall preside at the assembly. In cases of the deputy's absence, the senior participating member of the board shall preside.

#### § 10. ASSEMBLY OBJECTIVES

The assembly has exclusive ability regarding the following:

- a) budget decision making;
- b) reception of reports and annual reports, and their approval;
- c) nomination of candidates for election to the board and auditors;
- d) approval of legal transactions between the association and the auditors;
- e) dismissing of the board;
- f) establishment of entry and membership fees for the ordinary and extraordinary members;
- g) awarding and depriving of the honorary membership;

- h) decision-making on the amendment of the statute and the voluntary liquidation of the association;
- i) consultation and decision-making on the agenda.

#### § 11. BOARD

- 1) The board consists of four members: chairman, clerk, treasurer, and secretary.
- 2) The board is elected by the assembly. In cases of resignation of a board elected member, the board has the right to co-opt a member who shall be confirmed by the sequent assembly. If the board is suspended without the finalized appointment of the new members, the auditor shall instantly convene the extraordinary/unscheduled assembly for the election of the new board. If the auditor is incapable, then any member who is aware of the issue should immediately appeal to the competent court for the appointment of the curator, who should convene the extraordinary/unscheduled assembly.
- 3) The board cadence is 4 (four) years. Re-election is possible. Every function of the board is executed personally.
- 4) Meetings of the Board shall be convened orally or in written form by the Chairman or, in his absence, by his deputy (vice-chairman). If the deputy is absent for a long period of time (and cannot participate), the meeting shall be convened by another member of the board.
- 5) The board has the right to make decisions, if all members of the board are invited, and not less than half of the board members participate in the meeting.
- 6) The board makes decisions by a majority vote; in cases of a tie vote, the chairman shall cast the deciding vote.
- 7) The board meeting shall be held by the chairman, in case of his absence his deputy (vice-chairman). In case of deputy absence, the meeting shall be held by the senior of participating board members, or by the member whose chairmanship is approved by the majority of the board members.
- 8) The function of board members are terminated upon their death or at the end of their cadence (section 3); also in cases of suspension (section 9), or in cases of resignation (section 10).
- 9) The assembly always has the right to suspend the board, or its individual members. Suspension shall come into effect with an election (appointment) of a new board or qualified/corresponding member.
- 10) Board members always have the right to file a written form of resignation from the board. Applications shall be presented to the board, in cases of the board suspension to the assembly. Suspension shall be valid only after the election (or after co-opting) of a new board member/successor.

#### § 12. BOARD OBJECTIVES

The board manages the activity of the association. It is the governing body in accordance with the Law on the associations – 2002. Board competence includes all the objectives, which, in accordance with statute, are not included in the competence of other bodies of the association. The board includes the following competences:

- 1) compliance of the relevant accounting requirements on income/expenditure accounts and assets records;
- 2) preparation of annual budget, annual reports, reports, communication;
- 3) convene and preparation of the assembly according to paragraph 9, section 1 and 2, a-c;

- 4) informing the members of the association about the association activity and financial affairs, on the assembly;
- 5) administration of the association assets;
- 6) admission and exclusion of ordinary and extraordinary members;
- 7) recruitment and dismissal of employees of the association.

#### § 13. RESPONSIBILITIES OF INDIVIDUAL BOARD MEMBERS

- 1) The chairman of the board presides over the assembly and the board. In urgent cases, he has the right, under his responsibility, to make decisions in an area within the exclusive competence of the further body of the association; later those decisions shall be approved by the competent body of the association. The chairman of the board is a representative of the association in external relations;
- 2) Written documents and reports of the association, also the association related documents, shall be signed by the chairman and the clerk, and finance related documents shall be signed by the chairman and the treasurer;
- 3) The clerk is responsible for the board meetings and assembly record-keeping;
- 4) The treasurer is responsible for the order in carrying out of financial affairs of the association;
- 5) The secretary is engaged in bureau affair maintenance and responsible for the current affairs; (transactions) in accordance with the decrees of the board. The secretary shall approve the current affairs with a signature. He is a deputy of the vice-chairman of the board (paragraph 9, section 9, paragraph 11, section 4 and 7) and represents the association in external relations.
- 6) For the establishment of a legal relation among the members of the board and the association the agreement of other members is required.

#### § 14. AUDITORS

- 1) Two auditors shall be elected by the assembly for 4 (four) years and can be re-elected. Auditors shall not be subordinated to any other body, except the assembly, which they serve.
- 2) The responsibilities of auditors include: performance monitoring and annual report examination regarding expenditures of funds stated in the report in accordance with current procedures of the statute. The board should provide auditors with the necessary documents and give them the necessary information. Auditors shall report the results of the audit in the assembly.
- 3) For the establishment of a legal relation among the auditors and the association, the agreement of the assembly is required. Auditors are also subject to requirements of paragraph 11, part 8-10.

#### § 16. ARBITRAGE

- 1) All disputes, arising out of relations within the organization, shall be solved by the inside arbitration of the association, which represents the decision-making body in accordance with the Law on the associations – 2002, and is not a court of arbitration within the meaning of the Code of Civil of the Austrian Republic, Article 577.
- 2) The panel of arbitrators is composed of the three ordinary members of the association. It is formed when one side of the dispute appoints one of the members through a written form to serve the organization as an arbitrary judge. After 7 days, the board shall require from the opposing side of the dispute to appoint other members as arbitrary judges in 14 days. After

another 7 days arbitrary judges should chose the third judge by the decree of the board. In case of a tie vote, there shall be a draw of the offered candidates. Judges serve as an arbitrage panel, which shall not be subordinated to any other body, except to the assembly, in which they arbitrate.

3) The arbitrage panel makes decisions with the participation of all its members by majority votes. Decisions are made based on freewill and honesty. Those decisions are final.

#### § 16. TERMINATION OF ASSOCIATION

1) Voluntary termination of the activity of the association can occur only by the decision of the unscheduled assembly, which is convened for that precise purpose, by absolute (2/3) majority votes.

2) In this assembly - if the association has assets, it must decide on its liquidation. The liquidator should be appointed and decision made on who will get the rest of the association assets after passive depreciation. This property, to the extent possible and permitted, shall get an organization that pursues the same or similar aims, but if there is no such organization, then an organization pursuing social aims.